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The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869. VOL. 42:NO 30

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. R. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.

Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.

All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

MONEY ORDERS.—The amount of money sent through the mail by postal money orders is increasing at the rate of 100 per cent. annually. This year the aggregate foots up $30,000,000, against $16,000,000 last year, and it is estimated that this amount will again double next year.

THE South Boston flats, now uncovered and covered by the ebb and flow of the tide, will soon be converted into an extensive district, furnishing additional accommodations for the railroads, and giving a long water front with great commercial facilities. A long sea wall is to be constructed.

THE Canadians are troubled by the continued exodus of their French; but the French are not the only people who leave them to seek work and thrift in the United States. Emigrants slip through Canada as through a sieve into our borders. Of 7,091 emigrants who arrived at Toronto during the month of June but 777 remained in Canada.

THE order directed against the priesthood in sympathy with the Carlists by Minister Zorilla was an extremely bold one, and it remains to be seen whether it will be effectual. It is now clear that the chief strength of Don Carlos lay with the clerical influence of Spain. We can therefore credit the report that his movement started with several millions and a calculation of 60.000 men. It seems to have ended, as usual, in flight and executions.

THE Cortes will assemble in October—it may be to elect a king. Castellar does not believe that a king can be chosen, but, writing to a Buenos Ayres newspaper, makes note of the singular assurance of the diplomatist Olozaga that a candidate for the throne, acceptable to everybody, had been found. Since both Prim and Olozaga are reported in favor of Prince Napoleon, it is just possible that he means Plon-plon.

A YOUNG lady in New Haven, sixteen years of age, recently met with the total loss of one eye and the serious injury of the other. She had placed a bottle of ammonia in warm water, with the object of loosening the cork. Being heated the natural expansion suddenly forced the cork and liquid from the bottle, the latter full in her face. The powerful medicine penetrated the eyes, causing intense pain and fearful discoloration. Skilful surgery has saved one eye, but the other is entirely gone.

JOHN CHINAMAN, who is rapidly becoming a bone of contention between the political parties, is being taken hold of vigorously also by the different religious denominations in california, and we are pleased to learn, with the most gratifying success. The Celestials take very kindly to the religious dogmas of the various churchmen. Being freed from the severe restraints and penalties which are imposed upon Christian converts in China, the California Chinese appear to have their minds opened to the reception of new ideas and new truths, and the belief is expressed by many, that in a few years after their arrival here, all or nearly all of them will be led to abandon their heathenish mode of worship and adopt Christian principles. We hope so.

THE Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company start two trains a day from New York, the one via the New Jersey Central to Harrisburg, and the other via the Camden and Amboy to Philadelphia, which carry passengers, without change of cars, to Omaha, Nebraska, a distance of about sixteen hundred miles. This stupendous enterprise is to be followed shortly by improved family cars, equipped with beds, furniture, kitchens, &., for the accommodation of passengers, and will start at Philadelphia and New York direct for Sacramento, without change, a distance of over thirty three hundred miles. The projector of these moving houses is devoting all his efforts to render them safe and commodious. They will be built of various sizes and capacities. A party or family of fifteen can hire one for the round trip, and can control it as completely during the time they use it as they would a rented tenement.

THE EGG TRADE.—There are very few persons who had an idea of the extent of the value of eggs as an article of commerce. It is said that France alone produces seven to eight billions annually—a quantity which, if blown and strung, would twice encircle the globe. France exports about six millions, chiefly to England. The estimated production of eggs in Great Britain is two billions annually, and yet England pays about $6,000,900 in gold for importations from France, Belgium and Holland. The egg trade in Paris is a very important one, and subject to municipal restraints. They are sold in baskets of 1,040 each. They must not only be whole and fresh, but of a certain size, and officials are appointed by the city government to inspect, not the number and quality, but the size, of the eggs. These inspectors are supplied with a ring, all eggs passing through which are condemned.

COMPETITION tells upon the cost of ocean-telegraphy. The new French line begins with a tariff of $10 for ten words, and the old line at once comes down to $7,50 for a message of the same length. We have reason to anticipate an uniform rate of $5,00 for both lines before the end of the present season. The press-reports by the new line show an improvement in quality over those which, by its elder rival, have been very regularly one-half trash. With the abandonment of the old probibitory rates of charge, the business of ocean telegraphing will exhibit a wonderful increase in popularity and profit. It is predicted that several additional cables will be laid across the Atlantic within the ensuing five years.

AN IRON Cylinder Stove, without any grate, and which consumes its own smoke, has recently been patented in Bavaria. In this the air required in the combustion of the fuel, is introduced through a system of holes two or three inches in diameter just above the bottom. Seven or eight inches above these are attached the same number of tubes of equal width, which are brought to a red heat in the stove, and conduct heated air into the flame charged with the products of combustion. The draught chimney draws the air through these tubes with greater or less intensity, and it enters from all directions into the stove with considerable rapidity. The flames are thus mixed together and the gases brought into contact, and the current is sufficiently strong to prevent any of the products of combustion from escaping into the room. Owing to the perfect combustion of the fuel only a comparatively small quantity is required, while the room is comfortably heated and well ventilated at the same time.

Poetry.

For the Inquirer

LAY MY BONES IN THE LAND OF PENN.

Oh! lay my bones in the land of Penn
That old historic State:
That I may die and be buried there
I crave at the hand of Fate.
In some nook or corner of the *stone church yard*
Where the daisy and sweetbriar grow;
Where an angel mother hath hallowed the spot,
Oh, there lay me low! lay me low!
This boon I ask—
Oh this my prayer,
In the stone church yard
Lay me there, lay me there!

I care not for a stone to mark the spot,
Nor a mound to rise o'er me;
Neither care I for a slab-carved name,
Let that forgotten be.
But let the grass grow green and rank,
High o'er my slumbering head,
When under the sward of the Stone church yard
You lay me when I'm dead.
This boon I ask—
Oh! this my prayer,
In the Stone-church yard
Lay me there, lay me there!

There the shadows deepen in the twilight gray,
And the dews so gently fall,
And the mountain hard by that old Stone church
Keeps vigils over all
And the "blue Juniata" my own cherished stream
By the church-yard placidly flows—
Oh! this is the place I desire to sleep—
Oh! there let me sweetly repose.
This boon I ask—
Oh! this my prayer,
In the Stone-church yard,
Lay me there! lay me there!

And the robin will come in the early light
And carol his morning song,
And late in the day will the ring-dove coo,
And the thrush his strain prolong,
And the sweet-scented clover will waft its perfume,
And flowers their fragrance shed,
And the cricket will chirrup for the sleeper below—
Down, down in his lowly bed.
Oh! this be my boon—
Oh! this is my prayer,
In the Stone-church yard,
Lay me there! lay me there!

Then back to the soil of my own native Penn,
Give my body when I die;
In the Stone-church yard near by the Bridge
Let me with my kindred lie,
And there I will sleep that "dreamless sleep,"
No more by tempest torn,
In the calm sweet rest of my narrow home
Till the resurrection morn.
This boon I ask—
Oh! this my prayer,
In the Stone church yard,
Lay me there! lay me there!

W. J. M.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Around her waist I put my arm—
It felt as soft as cake,
"Oh, dear," says she, "what liberty
You printer men do take!"

"Why, yes, my Sal, my charming gal,
(I squeezed her some, I guess,)
Can you say aught against
The freedom of the Press?"

I kissed her some—I did, by gum;
She colored like a beet;
Upon my living soul she looked
Almost too good to eat.

I gave another bus, and then
Says she, "I do confess
I rather kinder sorter like
The freedom of the Press!"

Miscellaneous.

FILIAL PIETY.

What! another lecture? Yes, girls, another lecture. I thought long ago that I should have to read you a long one about minding your mother's. Of course you know the divine command, "Honor thy father and thy mother," but very few obey it. An undutiful child is an odious character, yet few young people feel the affection, and show the respect and obedience to their natural parents that are becoming, right and beautiful. Did you ever sit and think about the anguish your mother endured to give you being? Did you ever recount the days of care and anxiety you cost her? Did you ever try to measure the love that sustained your infancy and guided your youth? Did you ever think how much more you owe your mother than you will be able to pay? If so, did you look sour and cross when she asked you to do anything? Did you ever vex or disobey her? If you did it is a sin of no common magnitude, and a shame which should make your cheek tingle every time you think of it. It is a sin that will be sure to bring its reward in this world. I never knew an undutiful daughter make a happy wife and mother. The feeling that enables any one to be unkind to a mother will make her who indulges it wretched for life.

If you should lose your mother, you can little dream how the memory of every unkind look or undutiful word, every neglect of her wishes, will haunt you. I could never tell how I sometimes feel in remembering instances of neglect of my mother; and yet, thanks to her care, I had the name of being a good child. She told me, shortly before she died, that I had never vexed her by any act of disobedience, and I would not resign the memory of her approbation for the plaudits of a world, even though I knew it was her love that hid my faults and magnified what was good. I know many things I might have done to add to her happiness and repay her care, that I did not do, but the grave has cut off all opportunities of rectifying mistakes or atoning for neglect. Never lay up for yourself the memory of an unkindness to or neglect of your mother. If she is sick, how can you possibly get tired of waiting on her? How can you trust any one else to take your place about her? No one could have filled her place to your peevish infancy and troublesome childhood. When she is in her usual health, remember she is not so young and active as you are. Wait upon her. If she wants her knitting bring it to her, not because she could not get it herself, but to show that you are thinking about her. Learn to comb her hair for her sometimes. It will make you love to be near her.

Bring her drink, fix her cap, pin on her handkerchief, bring her shoes, get her gloves, or do some other little things for her. No matter how active and healthy she may be, or how much she may love to work, she will love to have you do anything that will show you are thinking of her. How I should love now to get down on the floor and put the stockings and shoes on my mother's dear, fat feet, or to stand half an hour toying with her soft, brown hair. Girls, you do not know the value of your mother till you have lost her. Nobody loves you, nobody will ever love you, as she does. Do not be ungrateful for that love, do not repay it with coldness, or a curse of coldness will rest upon you, which you can never shake off. Unloved and unloving you will live and die, if you do not love to honor your father and your mother.

One thing—never call either "old man," or "old woman." It is quite a habit in the country for young people to call their parents thus. Any aged person is an old man or old woman. There should be something sacred, something peculiar in the word that designates parent. The tone of voice in which they are addressed should be affectionate and respectful. A short, surly answer from a child to a parent falls harshly on the ear of any person who has any idea of filial duty. Be sure, girls, that you each win for yourself the name of a dutiful daughter.—*Letters to Country Girls.*

FRUIT FOR FOOD.

One of the common diseases of children is worms in the bowels. If a child's digestion becomes impaired, and the gastric juices become weakened or defective in quantity by over eating or bad food, the whole alimentary canal becomes clogged up and filthy, and furnishes a nest for such worms as will breed there. In this weakened condition of the system, they cannot be destroyed by the process of digestion, and hence great harm comes from them. Now, it is an interesting fact that fresh, ripe fruit, is the best preventive for this state of things. Dr. Benjamin Rush pointed this out a hundred years ago. He made a series of experiments on earth worms, which he regarded as more nearly allied to those that infest the bowels of children than any other, with a view to test their power of restraining life under the influence of various substances that might be used as worm medicines. The results proved that worms often live longer in those substances known as poisonous than in some of the most harmless articles of food. For instance, in watery solutions of opium they lived eleven minutes; in infusions of pink root, thirty three minutes; in claret wine, ten minutes; but in the juice of red cherries they died in six minutes; black cherries, in five minutes; red currants, in three minutes; gooseberries, in seven minutes; and raspberries, in five minutes.

From these experiments, Dr. Rush argued that fresh ripe fruits, of which children are very fond, are the most speedy and effectual poisons for worms. In practice this theory has proved to be correct.

If you eat and drink hot and exciting materials the blood becomes inflamed, the nerves exasperated, and the brain sends out thoughts that are base and mean. If we would do away with those foods that only influence the passions, and substitute mere fruit in their place, we would need less restraint on wrong doers, for our heads would be clearer, or blood cooler, our nerves steadier, our impulses more subject to reason, and life would be a hundred per cent. truer and better than it is to-day.

We have only to read the travels of almost any of our great explorers to learn that fruits are often the only medicine that will restore health. Dr. John Ross, in his expedition to the Northwest many years ago, gives an account of how he cured his men of loathsome diseases by simply feeding them wild raspberries, found growing abundantly in all of our Northwestern States and territories.

We should be careful, however, not to jump at conclusions. A very bad case of dyspepsia has been known to be cured by eating two slices of raw onion every day before dinner. But because it cured one person is no proof that it will cure another. Peaches have been known to bring on erysipelas. Consequently each person must determine what is best for himself individually.

TREATMENT OF THE HAIR.

The *Scientific American*, discussing the question, "Why not Grow our own Hair?" says: Hair may be likened to vegetable growth, and each particular hair to a plant, the skin being the soil from which it derives its sustenance. A hair is a hollow tube containing in its cavity an oil which gives it color. The only conditions necessary for its perfect and luxuriant growth, are that the soil be good and the growth of the crop unmolested by outward circumstances.

If the soil is bad or has been deteriorated by disease, it must be renovated before good crops can reasonably be expected; but you might as well expect to improve the quality of the land by carting stones upon it, as to renovate the scalp by the use of oils and pomatums. The compounds contain nothing to nourish the hair, while they obstruct the action of the skin, upon the healthy condition of which, more than anything else, a full and luxuriant growth of hair depends. The least harmful of oils, if any must be resorted to, is castor oil diluted with two parts alcohol and scented to suit the tast; but even this should be very sparingly used. A good healthy head of hair should supply its own soil. A preparation of alcohol one pint, pure glycerine two ounces, and water one half pint, scented with rose geranium, lemon grass, or any other essential oil suitable for the purpose, is an admirable dressing for the hair, and one that exerts a healthful influence upon the skin.

A solution of borax is better for cleansing the hair than the bicarbonate of potash in common use among hair dressers for the purpose. The latter may be used to advantage, however, when acidity is apt to be generated by perspiration. Either of these will be rarely required if the hair and scalp are washed every morning in pure water, which is not only of great benefit to the hair, but the very preventive of colds in the head. After such ablution the head should be wiped nearly dry and then dressed, but exposure to cold winds before the hair is well dried is not advisable.

Another excellent detergent for the scalp is the white of an egg. Two eggs will be sufficient for a cleansing of the hair as ordinarily worn by men, but women who wear their hair as long as it will grow, will need four or more. The yolks should be carefully removed, and the albuminous portion rubbed into the roots of the hair very thoroughly for some time, when a thorough rinsing with water and drying with towels will leave the hair of a beautiful lustre and silkly softness. Fine- toothed combs are only tolerated under conditions which are happily rare in this country, and therefore unnecessary to mention. Brushing is good, if not carried so far as to injure the skin.

TESTS OF CHARACTER.

Everybody who is fond of investigating character seeks for tests. Now, there are tests which, at first sight, seem to be good, but are really worth nothing. You may search forever, and be forever wrong, to find the crucial test of a man's character in his choice of a wife, of a house, of furniture, even of his friends, or of any of his many surroundings, for that which surrounds a man is not necessarily sympathetic with him. Tests of this kind fail, because of the influence you can seldom eliminate.

Take, for instance, his friends. Friendship is often the result of the merest accident. One cannot but have some liking for one's schoolfellows and college companions, whether they are especially suitable to one or not; and, indeed, throughout life, friendship depends much upon vicinity.

To find a certain test, you must have something that he says, or does, when freed from the influence of others, and when uncontrolled by circumstances. Authors are far better understood than other men, because they cannot help betraying their real thoughts and opinions, as, when they write, they often forget who they are, with whom they live, and even what is expected of them.

In minor matters, it is often easy to find a good test. For example, if you want to ascertain what is to be ascertained of the character of a man from his style, open his book anywhere, and you are nearly sure to discern at once the peculiarities of his style. He never can conceal them.

If a man means to do a thing, and does not do it, you have a sure test. To take writing again as an instance; you can see that in such a sentence a man meant to do something forcible and telling, and to produce a great effect; but, perhaps, it is merely fine writing or bombast. You have at once a measure of the man's power in that direction.

What he blames, what he praises are good tests of his character. What he plays at, what he laughs at, are still better tests. All serious work is, to a certain extent, compulsory; but gamesomeness and laughter are, for the most part voluntary. The serious beaver is always building his house, but, in that constant work of his, shows no peculiarity of beaver character.

It is better, in some respects, to be admired by those with whom you live than to be loved by them. And this, not on account of any gratification of vanity, but because admiration is so much more tolerant than love. If you are admired by those who surround you, you have little to explain or justify. They believe in you. And this makes the wheels of life go very smoothly with you. Of course, love often infers admiration; but there are many instances in which the two things are utterly discevered.

GOOD RULES TO REMEMBER.

Loose ideas on the subject of business will not answer. It must be reduced to something of a science. To embark in business without this preparatory knowledge, is to set sail without a port and without an acquaintance with navigation, circumstances that insure shipwreck.

Be neither lavish nor niggardly; of the two avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, but public fame is a stepping stone to preferment, therefore generous feelings should be cultivated.

Remember that self interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore look well to your duty when your interest is concerned.

The world estimates men by their success in life, and by general consent success is evidence of superiority of a certain kind.

Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and, doing this, never reckon the cost.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

Wine-drinking and smoking are bad habits. They impair the mind and pocket, and lead to a waste of time.

Education pays an annual income for life without expense for insurance, repairs, or taxes.

Never relate your misfortunes, and never grieve over what you can not prevent.

Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

GOOD ADVICE.

Whatever be your calling, be proud of it. Are you a shoemaker? Try to make a better shoe than any other man can make. Yes, whatever your trade or profession, excel in it if you can. Bear in mind that any kind of honest labor is honorable, but choose well. "In whate'er you sweat, indulge your taste."

If you like the free life and honest labor of a farmer, do not drag out long years in the study of law or medicine, for that would only be "vanity and vexation of spirit," but go immediately to the farm, and in the life you love enjoy that perfect peace of mind peculiar to every individual that feels he is in his fort, doing what God designed he should, and who will never have to realize that cold, humiliating, and sickening feeling, that his life has been a failure.

Suffer not that feeling to creep over you, but be up and doing. "Look well to the ways of your footsteps." Keep clean the house of clay in which God has placed you. Touch not, taste not that which will corrupt it. Go not to your grave a composition, one-third whiskey, one-third tobacco, and the remaining third corruption, so filthy that even the ghouls and ravenous worms would scorn to touch you.

Be true to yourself. Deal honestly and plainly with your fellow-men. Remember that.

"The pleasure is as great
In being cheated as to cheat."

THE printer who kissed his sweatheart saying "please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the "liberty of the press."

A NEW STEAM CABRIAGE.

The London *Telegraph* describes a new steam carriage which seems destined to play an important part. The first point which would strike anybody who went to see it (says the *Telegraph*) was this—that here was a railway carriage capable of carrying sixty six passengers (the average freight of railway trains being thirty-five) and careering at the rate of eighteen miles an hour round a small garden little more than half an acre in extent. There might have been another carriage to carry as many more passengers added to the train, and the whole train would have been carried round the sharp curves of the small garden with perfect ease. Now, in these days, when we begin to work railways in the heart of our great towns, it is important to be able to adjust the wheels of a train so as to turn it on a curve which has a radius of only 50 feet; nor is it less impotant to attain this object in country places, where the nature of the ground renders sharp turning necessary—turns which now are avoided by extensive cutting, tunnelings and viaducts. Nearly all visitors to Paris have been invited to enjoy a fish dinner at Sceaux, and must have observed there the clever, but complicated, arrangement, by which the train arriving at the station turns round in an exceedingly narrow space. It is one of the curiosities of railways. But according to the Fairlie system, exhibited in a small garden attached to the Hatchman iron works, the turn is contrived by very simple means—may be made in a much smaller space than that which the station at Sceaux fills, and is easily adapted to any ordinary railway system. In addition to this, by the adjustment of weights on the different wheels, Mr. Fairlie manages to get rid of an enormous amount of that dead weight which belongs to all existing trains, which wears the rails out very soon, and which adds prodigiously to the expenses of every railway. He professes, indeed, to have solved the problem of cheap railways—enabling us to have a permanent way of much lighter construction than is usual, and to provide for carriage along it at a very great saving of cost. Nothing but actual experience will prove whether or not his anticipations are well founded; but at least he seems to be on the fair way to success; and by the exhibition of the prowess of his engine and his carriage last week, has established a strong presumption in his favor."

THE STORY OF A PHYSICIAN.

An eminent physician in Hearth and Home contributes the following exquisite article for the benefit of young mothers. He says: An intelligent young mother inquiring some days since now she could best preserve her child's linen clean and sweet when changed frequently during the day. I directed her never to dry it by the fire, but in the sun and open air if the weather permitted.

You thus not only avoid saturating the air of your rooms with the volatile and poisonous gases driven out of the linen, but the sun's rays have powers of cleansing and disinfecting which artificial heat has not, and will purify and preserve the linen. She followed my direction, but as too often the practice, dried and aired it in the nursery window. Her fastidious husband remonstrated in vain against this unseemly exposure. Believing that if she saw her practice as others saw it, she would desist, he so directed their afternoon walk as to bring the nursery window into full view from a central part of the town.

Stopping abruptly, he pointed to the offending linen flapping conspicuously in the breeze, and asked sarcastically: "My dear, what is that displayed from our window?" "Why," she proudly replied, "that is the flag of our Union!" Conquered by this pungent retort, he saluted the flag with a swing of his hat, and pressing his wife's arm closer within his own, said as they walked homeward, "And long may it wave."

A Romatic Incident.

Some years ago (says the New Orleans *Picayune*), a gentleman named Paul Escott a resider of New Orleans, but formerly living in France, lost his little son, a lad of ten years of age, from a vessel off the Canary Islands. It was night at the time, and although every possible exertion was made to rescue the boy, yet they were unsuccessful, and the little fellow was given up for lost. Shortly afterward the family came to New Orleans, and in time the grief of the parents for the loss of their son became only a sorrow living in their memories. He was dead, they thought, and grief could not bring him back to life. But he was not dead. He had got possession of one of the planks thrown out to him, and although missing his friends, was picked up the next day by an English vessel. In this ship he made the voyage to China, and failing to communicate with his family on his return, continued in the employment of the vessel for several years. At last, learning the whereabout of his family, he reached this city in quest of them a few days since. The joy which the appearance of one they had long considered dead can, as the novelists says, be more easily imagined than described. It was like one risen from the grave, and discloses a series of incidents as fruitful of romance as often engages the pen of the novelist and essayist.

TOBACCO AND RUM MONEY.—A hard-working man returning from his day's labor, with a flower-pot containing a brilliant fuschia under his arm, was met by a fellow workman with a "Good-day," but who at the same time, made some light remark about this propensity. "They don't eat or drink, bless 'em," was the reply of the other, "and it does me and my wife good to look at em." He made no futher remark as his neighbor replaced his short black pipe in his mouth, and passed on; but we inwardly said this was a portion of his rum and tobacco money. He had several beautiful plants and choice chromos in his house; and we knew that his love of the beautiful cost him far less than his neighbor's love of tobacco. Then his gain was much the greatest. The smoker would gain a hot, dry mouth, a foul breath, yellow teeth, sallow skin, full eyes, if he had not drink. The other would gain the sweet breath of the flower, and the cheering presence of the picture; and gladden his wife and children by bringing them such beautiful things instead of being wished out of doors with his nasty tobacco smoke and disgusting spittle. He is not the richest who makes the most money; but he who makes what he has produce the most happiness, and cater to the most refined and delicate tastes.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

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" " (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
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Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general nterest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to
JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER POWER.—"Thirty years ago," says Wilkes' Spirit, "the orators ruled America: to-day it is ruled by the editors." It adds: "There is a class of men among bankers and merchants and lawyers who affect a condescension toward the journalists which is intensely amusing. The writer for the newspaper appears to their blinking eyes a kind of literary adventurer, who is to be tolerated for his genius, but not to be trusted in business. They are ignorant that it sells their goods, furnishes all their facts, and presents them gratuitously with opinions. They do not know, as J. Cooke does, that the newspapers of America sold two thousand millions of national bonds. They do not know, as Edwin M. Stanton knows, that the newspapers of America sent five hundred thousand men to the war. Newspapers lead them by the nose wherever they go; but they do not feel the pressure, which is the reason why we give this special tweak."

INDIA MOONSHINE.—Mr. Coffin, in his recent book, "Our New Way Round the World," thus writes of its effects on a man within the tropics. He is in India: "The moon is at its full, pouring its rays upon the zenith straight down upon us, with a power that is almost unbearable as that of the sun at mid day. There is no heat in its rays, but they have great effect upon the brain. The blood rushes to the head and there is a sense of fullness and presure which although not attended by acute pain, is exceedingly unpleasant. We find it necessary to keep our umbrella's spread at midnight, as well as mid-day. It is dangerous to sleep in the moonlight in the tropics. In this country we can see new beauty in the words of the Psalmist, expressive of God's care for those who love him: "The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night."

DEAL AT HOME.—If we combine together locally, pull together locally, plan together locally, and that continually, we shall surely grow rich and great together and rapidly. Patronize Home Institutions—don't send away for anything that can be manufactured here. Encourage home enterprise—don't ask men to deal with you and you not with them. Lend all your influence, give all your patronage, to our home mechanics—don't sell them their groceries and calicoes and then send off for ready made houses, eastern buggies, New York boots, Ohio plows, and other imported and so-forths. Be liberal with those who are making you rich, and don't be so mean that you only buy of them a small quantity of this or that which will last till you can order by the quantity from abroad.

WHEN the Empress Eugenie is about to pass from her apartment to her dressing room, the first *femme de chambre* touches an electric bell that corresponds with the room overhead. Thereupon a trap-door in the ceiling of the dressing room opens, and the toilet the Empress has signified her intention of wearing is lowered from above—petticoats, slip, dress, tunics, all ready to put on, one inside the other, with their trimmings of flowers and ribbons, flounces and lace. A quarter of an hour after she is dressed, necklace, jewels, and earrings are in their places, and then the hair dresser is summoned; for the Empress, contrary to the usual fashion, leaves her coiffure to the last. The whole process is completed in less than half an hour.

A LADY is considered vulgar at Saratoga who does not appear during the day in four different costumes. A handsome blonde at Saratoga wore twenty-one new dresses last week, and she has just begun. The beaux at Saratoga, for morning drives and walks to the springs, wear black velvet sack coats, with Russian duck pants and vests and white cloth hats.

IF you cannot do as well as you wish, do as well as you can.

PROMISES made in the time of affliction require a better memory than people commonly possess.

WHEN you hear men say, "Life is but a dream," tread on his corns and wake him up. Life is real.

HE who cannot abide the storm without flinching, lies down by the wayside to be overlooked or forgotten.

BE deaf to the quarelsome, blind to the scorner, and dumb to those who are mischeiviously inquisitive.

To mingle the useful with the beautiful, is the highest style of art. The one adds grace, the other value.

BE always sure of doing good. This will make your life comfortable, your death happy, and your account glorious.

WEAR your learning like a watch, in a private pocket, and don't endeaver to show it unless you are asked what o'clock it is.

WRITE your name in kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of those you come in contact with, and you will never be forgotten.

HORACE GREELEY says that the darkest day in any man's career is that wherein he fancies there is some easier way of getting a dollar than by squarely earning it.

WHEN Friendship is to be Valued—Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

CARPET-BAGGERS are just now in favor among the Democracy. Packer is from Connecticut, and Rosecrans, it is discovered, is a citizen of California.

NOT one Democratic journal has spoken against repudiation, while the Republican press stands as a unit to the determination that the entire national debt shall be paid.

THE registry act ought to be pronounced unconstitutional say the Democrats. Reason: It will deprive them of using coffee colored naturalization papers.

SUCCESS in Life is very apt to make us forget the time when we wasn't much. It is just so with a frog on a jump: he can't remember when he was a tadpole—but other folk's can.

M

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland Co.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Allegheny Co.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,

G. SHANNON MULLIN,

(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,

J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.

(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,

JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,

EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,

DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,

JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

STUBBORN FACTS.

Facts are stubborn things. The Copperheads understood this when, in adopting the fourth article of the Harrisburg platform they attempted to turn the public notice from their own miserable failure, by resolving that a reform was needed in the management of our state and national finances. Knowing their own weakness they dared not refer to their own record, but by inuendo hoped to cast suspicion upon the republican management of the finances. They well knew that reference to their own record would be fatal and they also knew that no truthful charge could be made against the republican management. That $43,000,000 of the public debt has been paid off since the Republicans came into power on the 4th of March is a very significant and a very stubborn fact. That the Internal Revenue is to-day more honestly and economically collected than ever before is not denied by even the most hardened copperhead politician. That the country is several hundred millions of dollars better off by reason of the increased value of its bonds and securities, the result of republican economy and good management, is a matter of world wide notoriety. Under Andy Johnson's copperhead administration, the government found difficulty in negotiating loans at seven and three tenths per cent. Five months of Republican rule and economy and we are now offered any quantity of money at 5 per cent and refuse it because we can get it for less. With decreased taxation, but a more honest and economical collection and management, the receipts from Internal Revenue have amounted to the enormous sum of $600,000 per day, for the past month, far more than was ever collected and paid into the Treasury by Andy Johnson and his copperhead officials even when taxation was much heavier. This is the work of Republicans during five months and it presents deeds and facts that cannot be controverted, in contrast with the empty promises of copperheads. The last time copperheads had full control of the public funds was under James Buchanan. When he yielded the reins of government to Abraham Lincoln, it was with a divided country and a bankrupt Treasury. Why don't the copperheads print this one great glaring fact in the largest kind of capitals? The contrast between their acts and their deeds would stand thus:

DEMOCRATIC PROFESSIONS.

"Reform in the administration of the Federal and State government in the management of their financial affairs is imperatively demanded.—*Harrisburg platform.*

DEMOCRATIC DEEDS.

A WICKED REBELLION. STOLEN SHIPS AND FORTS. A ROBBED AND BANKRUPTED TREASURY.

These are facts, stubborn facts written indelibly upon the pages of history and stamped in blood upon the hearts of the people. The party is unchanged—its leaders are unchanged—its principles are unchanged. Its ranks are filled with the men who robbed our country's Treasury, stole her ships, fired upon her flag, and murdered in cold blood her bravest sons. Rebels and Traitors, Thieves and Robbers crowd its ranks and the day is far distant when the men who preserved our Union will consent to trust her destinies in the hands of a party with such an infamous record. These are facts—not false promises.

LOYAL MEN MUST RULE.

The work of Reconstruction in the South shows the spirit of Rebellion to be still smouldering in the hearts of the former rebels. In the hope of controlling the work of reconstruction they have professed an acquiescence in the legislation of Congress and an acceptance of the results of the war, but their hypocrisy has been so glaring and their efforts to intimidate and drive from the polls all, both white and black, who will not vote with them, so persistent, in Virginia and Tennessee, that the President has felt called upon to reiterate the declaration of his inaugural, that the laws of Congress must be enforced and the fifteenth amendment made the basis of reconstruction. By their false professions the Southern conservatives have forfeited public confidence. Their hypocrisy has greatly retarded the work of reconstruction, and demonstrated the fact that it can only be entrusted to loyal men. It had been much better for the peace and prosperity of the South if the so-called conservatives had made no profession of loyalty. Their bad faith has greatly complicated the situation. When a class or party has once demonstrated the fact that their promises and professions cannot be relied upon, it requires a long time to restore confidence in any subsequent declarations they may make. The conservatives have evidently made this mistake. But one course now seems to remain by which any speedy reconstruction of the South can be accomplished. The work must be confided to the hands of those, whose record is untarnished and whose loyalty has never wavered. Henceforth to the true Union men alone the work of reconstruction must be entrusted. Loyal men must rule, until conservative rebels learn wisdom by further experience. If henceforth members of unreconstructed State legislatures are met with the "iron-clad oath" they can console themselves with the reflection that their own dishonesty and intolerance is bearing its legitimate fruit in their cases. Honesty on their part would have caused the laws of Congress to be leniently construed and enforced. Their glaring bad faith demands a strict construction and rigid enforcement of those laws, which they are now likely to receive at the hands of the President.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday at larger pous.

The same is true of h

THE CRY OF STOP THIEF.

Most people are familiar with the practice of thieves, when caught in the act, of running into the crowd and themselves taking up the cry of "Stop Thief" in order to ward off suspicion. The Harrisburg *Patriot* has been engaged in this kind of work for a week or two past. Having no record of its own party but stealing, it concluded to try to ward off suspicion by charging the Republican party with dishonesty in the appropriation of the State funds. The *Gazette* of last week took up the refrain and echoed and re echoed the falsehood of the *Patriot*. The whole charge is so weak, foolish and utterly without foundation that one would have supposed that even the fellows who scribble for the *Gazette* would have detected the cheat of the Patriot. It is simply this, they take the gross receipts into the State Treasury for two years, making a little over eleven millions of dollars and deducting the amount of the state debt paid off in two years, find that there would be about seven millions of dollars left. Without stopping to consider the appropriations and expenses for two years they straightway ask "What has become of the seven millions?" They make no allowance for the necessary expenses of carrying on the state government, the salaries of the Governor, and other state officers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the payment of interest on the state debt, the appropriations for our Common Schools, our Agricultural Schools, our Soldiers Orphan School and other charitable institutions, the improvements and care of the capital buildings, and grounds, &c. The merest simpleton knows that all these aggregate millions each year. The interest paid on the state debt in those two years exceeded four and a half millions, leaving according to their own figures only about two and a half millions for all other purposes. The wonder is, not where did the money go, but how did the Republicans manage to carry on the Government so economically and appropriate so much to the reduction of the State Debt. *When did copperheads pay off the State debt at the rate of* TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR? Why don't the *Patriot* and *Gazette* tell us about that? Why don't they tell the people that under Democratic control the State debt was never paid at all but increased each year until it exceeded FORTY MILLIONS? Why don't they tell the people that, in less than ten years, in spite of a copperhead rebellion, the Republican party have paid off TWENTY MILLIONS of the State debt and *released* all the Real Estate of the State from TAXES? Why don't they tell these things for which they can easily find the figures instead of heaping up falshhoods that the meanest tyro can detect and expose? Why don't the *Gazette* give its attention to the county finances? Why don't it call attention to the $10.000 missing from the Poor House Treasury a year or two ago? Surely it has enough to do to take care of the finances at home? How about that $10,000? How about our county finances? How about the present Poor House imbroglio? Who is to pay the piper there?

USURY LAWS.

Since the indictment of a number of prominent Wall street gamblers a week or two ago for violation of the usury laws, no such exorbitant rates have prevailed. This suggests the question whether the abolition of our usury laws is as great an advance in the way of progress as its advocates claim. We incline to the opinion that our old time usury laws were founded in true wisdom and a wise political economy. Indeed we hesitate not to declare that in these times of reckless gambling in stocks and other securities, when the whole country is oft-times made to suffer that a few unprincipled scoundrels may fill their pockets. Nothing could so effectually check this fearful tide of reckless crime, than judicious usury laws strictly enforced. No measure that we can at present think of would so greatly tend to promote public prosperity. Stock gamblers, who are worse than highway robbers, now manipulate the money market for no other purpose than raising or depressing the price of stocks and the rates of interest that they may make money by their vicious practices. If we had usury laws restricting the rates of interest to 6, 7 or 8 per cent and strictly enforced them, millions of dollars that now lie idle in bank vaults, only to be used for creating panics for the derangement of business, would soon find their way into the hands of enterprising business men, and be invested in manufactures, railroads, mining, shipbuilding and all the varied occupations known and necessary to our civilization. Let us by all means have usury laws where there are none, and wherever they are let them be rigidly enforced. They will promote the public welfare and none but sharpers and gamblers will complain. The condition of our money-markets and the reckless and criminal gambling that prevails in all the marts of commerce imperatively demand reform and in no way can it be better or more surely accomplished than by the passage and rigid enforcement of stringent usury laws.

FRENCH AMNESTY.—The French Emperor celebrated the anniversary of the hundredth birthday of Napoleon first by issuing a decree of full and complete amnesty to press and political offenders, to persons convicted of evasion of taxes, deserters from the army and navy and to sailors in the merchant marine who have abandoned their ships. Whether this act of amnesty is to be credited to the Emperor's head or heart, it is certainly an acknowledgement of, and a concession to, the liberal progress of the age. Even French despotism feels that the influence of liberal ideas can no longer be successfully resisted, and that in gradual concessions to its demands lies the only hope of perpetuating the Napoleonic dynasty.

THE Southern conservatives reckoned without their host. They confidently counted on the support of the President in their effort to restore rebel rule in the southern states. The Walker men in Virginia and the Senter party in Tennessee claimed that the President was with them and they gained many votes thereby. The evident bad faith of these parties has led the President to express himself unequivocally on the side of genuine Republicanism. The fifteenth amendment must be the basis of all southern reconstruction, is the emphatic declaration of the President; and the refusal of the Walker party to accept the proposition of the radical republicans to harmonize is accepted as conclusive evidence of their bad faith.

THE Democratic District Conference met in this place on Tuesday and nominated Hiram Findley of Somerset for Senator and Joseph B. Noble of this county and Thomas Sipe of Fulton county for Assembly. They will do as well as any others to be beaten.

NEARLY the whole state of Maryland has been suffering from drought. In the vicinity of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore vegetation is almost burnt up. The crops are suffering and in some parts it is said there will not be more than half a crop of corn.

A STEP TO THE PACIFIC.

The agents of the Kansas Pacific Railway, present, in another column, an enterprise possessing features which seem to merit special comment. Having built their road from Kansas City to Sheridan, and found it a profitable and promising investment, the managers now propose to continue it to Denver, and thus open up the trade of the Rocky Mountains. That much, it is hoped, will be completed by June next and its agents, Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., and M. K. JESUP & Co., Bankers and Merchants of high reputation, now tender through our columns, a loan of $6,500,000 for this purpose.

These gentlemen state with clearness the reasons which have induced them to give this loan their endorsement. The Kansas Pacific Railway now runs through the centre of Kansas, and is in successful and profitable operation for over four hundred miles. We remember the country through which it passes as a wide, open plain, apparently as boundless and rolling as the sea, known only to a few tribes of wild, roving Indians, and occasionally to a venturesome squad of stage guards and herdsmen, who ministered a primitive hospitality every fifteen or twenty miles. Topeka, Salina and Manhattan were little more than the geographical designations of towns that hoped to be. Hays, Ellsworth, Sheridan and the twenty stopping-places now upon its time-table, did not exist, even in the imagination of the pioneers. Denver was a mere cluster of mining cabins and Indian huts, The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes held solemn council or high revelry in its ways. There was no law but a great deal of rude, summary justice, which grieved sober believers in *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury. Now, Denver is as neat, well built and comfortable as Hartford, with schools and churches, rows of brick stores, hotels and tasteful dwellings, which recall the luxury and comfort of the East. Nature has rimmed and fringed it with the noble Rocky Mountains, whose hills glisten in snow, while their sides are clothed with deep and rich midsummer greenery.

It is now proposed to unite this city with the East by an extension of the Kansas Pacific Railway. To do this it will be necessary to build 220 miles of road. The Managers are wise not to defer it, in the vain hope of being able to induce Congress to vote them large subsidies. The Government has built one road to the Pacific at a great expense. Private citizens are quite ready and willing to build another, especially when those who ask their aid can show as good a balance sheet as the Kansas Managers. St. Louis is on the natural route from New York to the Rocky Mountains and San Francisco. It is the metropolis of the mighty Valley of the Mississippi; and the extension of this road is a new and important step in the great highway between St. Louis and San Francisco. The Union Pacific (Omaha) Road has as much business as it can manage; and we have grave doubts whether it will be able to keep open a through route amid the midwinter snow and ice of the Sierra Navadas. A through road must finally traverse the warm countries of New Mexico and Arizona, along the thirty-fifth parallel or below it. General Palmer has surveyed a route where snow rarely falls—every mile of which opens rich mining deposits. It embraces the oldest towns on the continent. The country demands such a road, and this extension is a step toward completing it.

It is interesting to note the progress of a railway which draws its business from a country ten years ago conceded to the buffalo and the aborigines. In April, the Kansas Road earned, in gross income, $217,914 49, of which $93,291 61 were balanced by expenses, leaving a net profit of $124,622 88. In May, the earnings were $222,163 46; the expenses $107,987 77, leaving a profit of $114,175 69. Two months' aggregate, $238,798 57. There are few roads in our older and riper States that would not be content with as good a result. But the truth is, these new countries have much growth in them. We have but to touch our Western prairies and hills with the iron wand, and cities spring up, towns cluster along the streams and highways, and broad plains blossom with wheat, corn and barley; school-houses and churches take the place of the block-house and the fort, and the great rivers are disturbed by steam and water wheel. So our civilization has marched over the prairies, is advancing over the plains, and in a few months we shall have the vast treasures of Colorado and the gold countries under contribution. The President, in his last Inaugural, pointed to these hills as the "strong box," whose treasures would pay the National debt. This railroad is the key to open it. We therefore look with pleasure upon this effort of private citizens to carry another road to the Pacific. We must have at least three railways across the continent. We must enable the Northern and Southern and Middle States respectively to reach the furthest West by the most convenient way. We look upon the State of Kansas with an interest not far removed from affection. This child of tears, and blood and agony, now marches to the dignity and grandeur of an empire, and well deserves the proud, fond name of "the Massachusetts of the West." To this road she owes much of her prosperity; and now, that its owners propose to carry it to Denver, and wed the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi Valley, we hail them as men doing great National service, and earnestly hope they will receive from our people prompt and earnest support. The loan they offer is certainly a good one. It yields high interest in gold, has many years to run, is secured by large grants of land and a profitable railway, and is endorsed by men whose word gives it the force of an irrefragable guarantee.—*New York Tribune.*

THE REPUDIATORS.—The nomination of Repudiation Pendleton in Ohio reveals the meaning of Rosecrans' oracular utterance about his family and creditors. He was evidently afraid his salary would not be paid.

If Rosecrans showed so much caution that he would not trust the Democracy, even bearing gifts, would it not be prudent for all holders of national currency or United States bonds to vote against Pendleton, or any other Democratic candidate?

A corollary reflection for Pennsylvania! It is not known that Asa Packer holds a single United States security. Certain it is that he did not lend the Government a dollar in its extremity. Will not all his influence in case of his election be thrown as a matter of course against the Government bonds and credit? Now, when Grant is straining every nerve to pay off the great debt, we should not throw a straw in his way.—*The Press.*

THE Republican majority on the popular vote in the recent Alabama election was 12,000. We also elected four out of the six Congressman.

FROM the extreme North-west, comes the report of Gen. Hancock, confirming the advices, from other quarters of the Indian territory, that the tribes are tranquil, with no probability of any serious disturbances. The annual Indian war will not come off this year.

ANYTHING is better than nothing seems to be the motto of ambitious copperheads. Asa Packer a would be candidate for President of the United States last year is quite willing to accept a nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania this year. George H. Pendleton candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1864 and ignominiously beaten, is quite willing to accept the second hand nomination for Governor of Ohio. Truly these ambitious copperheads must be desperately sick for office. After being soundly beaten this year we expect to see them out for something lower down. They may perhaps find berths yet as aldermen or something less, but their chances are small.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A PILL for Packer—the seventh plank of his platform, which declares that the Democracy should "gratefully remember" the soldiers. How can he swallow it and try to beat a soldier candidate?

THE Packer Democracy will need the last dollar they can squeeze out of their candidate to save him from being distanced in the autumn race. He is bound to be beaten; the only remaining question is how much?

A COTEMPORARY SAYS:—"On Wednesday the Democratic party of Pennsylvania was put up at auction to the colossal railway corporation of the country. The New York combination bid highest and got the concern."

THE Democratic journals of Pennsylvania are in a muss about their candidate's name for Supreme Judge, some of them printing it pershing, and some, in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things," Perishing.—*Chicago Post.*

THAT Packer Corruption Fund has a powerful fascination for all the opposition editors. They can't think, talk or write about anything but money. With money-bags for their candidate, they may be expected to harp upon that single string as long as the cash holds out.

ON THE DECLINE.—Our regular army is on the decline, in numbers. There has been very little use for troops since Grant's inauguration. A reduction of the army from forty regiments to twenty-five is to result in a further saving to our National Treasury of many millions.

MORE THAN DOUBLED.—Since a Republican President has been in the White House, the revenues from whisky and tobacco have more than doubled. How would the matter stand to-day had Seymour and his clan been placed in power? Let the intelligent man, who has examined "current history," judge for himself.

COMING DOWN.—Next we expect to hear of Seymour again running for Governor of the State of New York. Packer aspired to the Presidency; but, for the sake of holding office, has most cheerfully condescended to become our Governor. Pendleton was sure of taking possession of the White House. Whisky and intimidation failed him, and he is out now for Governor of Ohio. Are there not a few more Presidential candidates willing to be sacrificed on the gubenatorial altar?

OF the political state of affairs in Pennsylvania, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

Packer has nothing to recommend him but his bank account. He is old, infirm, and past his usefulness. Governor Geary, the Republican candidate has served the country as a Statesman and a soldier. He is energetic and progressive. The issue in the canvass in Pennsylvania will be dollars, age, and imbecility, against brains, patriotism, and activity.

POOR PACKER! POOR DEMOCRACY!—Why will not our opponents be at least a little consistent? Hear what the Troy *Times* says:

The Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania is unnecessarily severe upon Andrew Johnson. He pledges himself, in case of his election, to "a cautious and sparing use of the power to pardon offenders." Why kick the dead animal that once wore a lion's skin?"

A DEMOCRATIC journal says the Germans, who have deserted the Democracy, used to be the backbone of the party. Just so. And a great many of the leading representative men of the Republican party used to be the brains of the Democratic party. The bone and sinew thereof, the yeomanry of the land, are now the bone and sinew of the Republicans. This leaves nothing for the Democracy but matter, and a very poor quality of matter it is.—*Chicago Post.*

THE political campaign in Ohio, was opened on the part of the Republicans, by a large meeting at Wilmington (Ohio), on the 12th inst., which was addressed by the Republican candidate, Governor HAYS, who has been renominated, and Senator MORTON, of Indiana. The change of front made by the Democracy in substituting PENDLETON for ROSECRANS, has added increased interest to the contest, and a spirited and exhaustive discussion of the platforms, principles and policy of the contending parties has been commenced.

Now that a chairman of the Democratic State Committee has been appointed, the committee can fix up a "schedule of prices" for services in the Packer campaign: The *Village Record* recommends the following: "A cheer for Packer, three drinks; an offer to bet on Packer's election, $2 50; a discussion in his interest, $50; hunting up a new voter, $7; getting out a coffee colored naturalization paper, $10; denunciation of the Registry Law, $1 25; an argument to show that Packer commanded a corps in the Union army, $100; a good article on his liberality, $40."

THE Ohio Democracy are not all for Rosecrans. Another Convention is to assemble under the following call, which appears in the Bucyrus *Journal:*

A Convention of the Democracy of Ohio will be held at New Washington, Crawford county, on Wednesday, 28th July, to nominate a State ticket.

None but those known as Copperheads during the war need attend.

Published according to the wishes of straightout Democrats.

A similar movement in Pennsylvania will be next in order. The call should read: "None but those in favor of a poor man's candidate need attend."

IT was a rare instance of retributive justice when the Democratic newspapers of Pennsylvania which, for the last two years had alternately ridiculed, cursed and denounced "Carpet Baggers" as the essence of all that was mean, contemptible and detestible, were placed under the necessity of advocating the claims of one of that despised and hated class to the Governorship of the State. Packer is the most complete and pronounced specimen of a Carpet Bagger that ever set up for an office in a strange place. He Carpet Bagged from Connecticut to Mauch Chunk, where he made a big fortune off the people and then carpet bagged away from them and his own family to a tavern in Philadelphia, to avoid the payment of his taxes. We defy the Democratic papers to produce any other Carpet Bagger who can match this latter feat in meanness.

WHILE Republican dissensions have resulted in the loss of Virginia and Tennessee, our friends in Alabama have been wiser, increasing their majority, and making large gains from among their old and influential opponents. This harmony will be emulated in Mississippi, where the conservative sham has been fairly exposed. A full State ticket will soon be put in nomination, to be supported by every Republican friend of the Administration and of the solid interests of the people.

Books and Periodicals.

THE Edinburgh Review, (July) contains: The unpublished Works of Guicciardini, Lecky's History of European Morals, Victor Jacquemont's Letters, Shakespearian Glossaries, John Bull's Alpine Guide, Mrs. Somerville on Molecular Science, The Ring and the Book, Freeman's History of the Norman conquest, Foster's Life of Landor and The Marriage Law of the Empire. Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street between Broadway and Mason.

THE September Galaxy contains: Susan Fielding. The Two Ways. The Jersey Cousins. Our Mineral Springs. The Story of a Life. The White Flag. Our Criminal Population. New York Journalists. Put Yourself in his place. Without the Stars. Little Bopeep. Death and Life. The Irish Church Dethroned. The unsociableness of Society. The Galaxy Miscellany. Driftwood. Literature and art. Nebulae. Published by Sheldon & Co., 498 and 500 Broad Way New York.

THE Lady's Friend for September. A handsome steel engraving of Portia, the heroine of The Merchant of Venice, opens the September number of this charming periodical. This is followed by the usual large and brilliant fashion plate, by an appropriate engraving of a Picnic, and by engravings of Children's Fashions, Young Lady's Toilet, Mantelet, Headdresses, Bodice, Corsage, &c. Among the literary matter are The Prize of Two Men's Lives, Ingratitude, Aunt Mable's Story, Roland Yorke, My Catechism and its Consequences, Between Two, &c. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving.) Four copies, $6. Five copies (and one gratis), $8. The Lady's Friend, and The Saturday Evening Post (and *one* engraving), $4.00. Specimen numbers sent for ten cents.

GOOD HEALTH, a journal of physical and mental culture is a very interesting and instructive magazine devoted to articles, original and selected, by eminent writers on all subjects of a Hygienic and Sanatory nature besides sketches of travels and adventures, lives of eminent men, fiction &c. Terms $2 per year. Published by Alexander Moore, No. 21 Franklin street, Boston.

THE Manufacturer and Builder for August is on hand with its usual compliment of instructive and beneficial matter, and illustrations. Every mechanic should have a copy of this useful magazine regularly. The subscription price is $1.50 per year. Western & Company Publishers 37 Park Row, New York.

THE contents of Every Saturday, are: The Legend of the Princess Tarakanof, Flattery, Night on the Minch, Minnikin and Immensikoff, The Matrimonial Agent, Roman Imperialism, by Prof. Seeley H. The fall of the Roman Empire, Foreign Notes and Arthur's Knighting, by Sebastian Evans, L. L. D. Published by Field, Osgood & Co.

A Smart Young Jeremiah—He Traps a Detective in a Bin.

If the old saying "It takes a rogue to catch a rogue," be true, young Jeremiah Falvey, when he has grown up, will be a very expert detective. Jeremiah is only ten years old, but has already shown himself to be a "sharp one" by escaping from the custody of Detective Swan, who says it is the first time a prisoner has escaped from him in the seventeen years of his experience.

It seems that Patrick Mahoney, who keeps a grocery stort at No. 98 Brook street, had fifteen dollars stolen from his money drawer on Tuesday evening last. Young Falvey was suspected of the theft, and, on Thursday, his father very commendably took him to the police station and placed him in the hands of the officer. After Jeremiah was locked in his cell, he was questioned by the officer, and confessed to having stolen the money. He said he had hidden himself in the store over the evening mentioned, and after it was closed for the night took the money and went and hid it in Mr. Salisbury's coal yard.

He was not only willing but anxious to go and find the money, and plead that an officer might go with him for that purpose. Detective Swan and the Chief of Police finally yielded to the boy's wishes, and went with him to the coal yard. Arrived there, Jeremiah led Detective Swan out to the end of one of the elevated shoots, used in discharging coal. There they found a hole just large enough to allow the young sharper to crawl through. He said the money was in this hole, and the officer, not suspecting the youth was playing any games upon him to escape, directed him to "go in."

He did go in, and came out at the "large end of the horn." Officer Swan heard something drop on the ground below, and inferred directly what the youngster was at. He wouldn't be fooled in that way, and so he immediately dropped, not through the hole, but over the side of the shoot. He found to his surprise that he and Jeremiah had gone to very different places. He was in the bottom of a coal bin, and nobody within hearing to help him out.

He succeeded in clambering up the side of the bin, without injury, except to his clothes, in which, when he came out he might have been mistaken for a coal-heaver. When he reached the ground Jeremiah had been gone for some time, and the officers were compelled to return without him, or the money, which they firmly believed was not in the hole. Mr. Falvey, senior, works in the yard, and the boy in playing there had become acquainted with all its mysterious passages and means of escape. A boy of his smartness ought to be engaged in some thing better than stealing.—*Providence Press.*

Wooden Toothpicks

Every eating house visitor of this city and other leading cities of the Union has doubtless noticed a small tumbler of wooden toothpicks upon the counter of the cashier, for the use of customers. These toothpicks are a good feature of the present day. The wooden toothpicks have to a considerable extent superseded the gold, horn, ivory and other articles of the kind formerly in use. Their manufacture is carried on by but one establishment, which has been in operation four years. It is near Boston, and employs thirty hands of both sexes. The machinery has been patented, and is propelled by water power. The woods used are maple and willow. The agency is solely in Boston, and all purchases for use elsewhere must be made there. The toothpicks are packed in paste-board boxes of two sizes. One box is three inches long, by two wide and one deep. It contains three hundred, and sells for six cents. The other encloses twenty-five hundred, and is five inches long, three wide and three deep. The boxes are packed in wooden cases for shipment, or retailed in the city singly by the carriers. The sales are quite large, and amount at times to forty and fifty cases a day, each containing one hundred thousand toothpicks. The aggregate number sold, therefore, amounts in that period to four or five millions.

MORMONISM, at Salt Lake, is threatened from a new quarter. Two sons of Joseph Smith, the first "prophet" of the sect, have made their appearance in Utah, boldly preaching the true doctrine to the Saints. This branch of the church, mustering some 45,000 members in the western States, repudiates polygamy and discards the leadership of Brigham Young. This advent of the Smiths has already created great interest at Salt Lake, and threatens mischief for Young, unless he puts them out of the way.

THE Joint Committee of Congress on Retrenchment and Reform, accompanied by a number of ladies and friends are in Chicago, on their way to San Francisco, where they propose investigating the workings of the revenue system, and to detect if any smuggling is going on in that section. The party appears to have resolved itself into quite a respectable excursion, just having enough governmental authority to secure attention while on the journey. However, they pay their own expenses, and who will complain of their combining pleasure with business?

THE Buffalo express on the Northern Central road which left Harrisburg at 3:15 Saturday morning, at four o'clock struck a rock three feet in diameter, which had rolled from the mountain at Dauphin Narrows. The engine left the track and shot over a stone wall into a country road, and thence through another stone wall into the canal. The engine and tender, and three express cars, loaded principally with peaches, were smashed to atoms. One passenger car well filled with passengers, was jammed into the wreck, but no passengers were killed, although some were slightly injured and bruised. Only two persons were killed, Charles A. Stewart, of Baltimore, and Jacob Crissman, of Reading, fireman, who was terribly mutilated and blackened. The engineer died in an hour after the accident, after suffering excrutiating pain. The fireman was killed instantly.

Terrible Calamity on the Ohio River.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., August 14.—The Evansville and Cairo packet Cumberland exploded her boiler near Shawneetown, Ill., at 4 o'clock this morning. Eighteen or twenty lives were lost. The boat's books were blown overboard, and the names of the missing cannot be ascertained. The boat is a total loss. A portion of her cargo, consisting principally of wheat and corn, will be saved.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.

The flour market continues steady, but there is not much activity, the demand being limited to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few barrels at $5 25@5 50 for superfine, $5 50@5 70 for extras, $6 50@7 75 for Northwestern extra family, $6 25@7 25 for Pennsylvania do do, $6 75@8 00 for low grade and choice Ohio do do, and $8 50@10 00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour is held at $6 25@6 37½ per barrel.

There is an active demand for wheat at previous quotations. Sales of 8,000 bushels at $1 60 for new Pennsylvania, $1 65@1 75 for good and choice Delaware do. do., $1 65 for Indiana do. do., and 70,000 bushels Western do. for shipment on private terms. Rye is held at $1 25 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet; sales of yellow at $1 17@$1 18, and Western mixed at $1 15. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 74c, and 4,000 bushels new Pennsylvania at 63c. Nothing doing in barley or malt. Whisky is more active; 250 barrels Western and Pennsylvania wood bound sold at $1 13@1 1 15, now held higher.

Miscellaneous.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U. S. bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London...£7 5s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 fl. 30 kreuz., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

First Class Investment,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, *and accrued Interest, both in Currency,*

the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
6aug3m No. 12 Pine Street, N. Y.

TO THE OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LANDS:

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., May 6th, 1869.

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing the list of unpatented lands for Bedford county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department. Proceedings by the Attorney General have been stayed for one year from this date, in order that parties may obtain their patents without additional cost.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
14may:6m Surveyor General.

LET EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD READ THIS.

Their own interests are at stake in this matter.

Everybody has suffered so much from the accursed credit system, if system it can be called, that I intend to offer to everybody a Panacea for the evil in question. On and after the 1st day of June, 1869, I will sell EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH OR PRODUCE. No doubt some customers may be lost to me, but I flatter myself, that it will be only those from whom I cannot collect present accounts. All goods will be sold at about one-half the profit now paid by customers. The People often complain of Bedford prices being higher than elsewhere, and doubtless true to some extent, and for the reason that good customers have had to pay for others goods, with an additional profit on their own. Let an intelligent community sustain me in this enterprise and they will save ten to fifteen per cent on everything they consume. 14may3m H. F. IRVINE.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

New Advertisements.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating

MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

CURE

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the

Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

THE BEST

HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER

IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,

a splendid article for

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

and all diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

HOUSE FURNISHING,

HARDWARE GOODS &c.,

JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of

HARDWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES,
PAINTS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OILS,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
OIL, POCKET BOOKS,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
COAL OIL,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY,
BUCKETS,
CHURNS,
TUBS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.

9apr

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE NOW OPEN A

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM BEING NEARLY

"PLAYED OUT," WE WILL SELL

CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

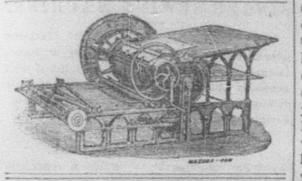
☞ INTEREST CHARGED ON ALL ACCOUNTS AFTER NINETY DAYS.

18june A. B. CRAMER & CO.

S. M'CAMANT. .....JOHN ELLIOTT.....D. T. CALDWELL
J. M. HARPER.....WILLIAM STOKE.

TYR

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egolf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson, *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed, *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

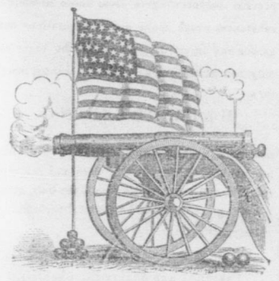
HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 5.65 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.30 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 1.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN!



MASS MEETING!

THERE WILL BE A

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, of Court Week,

SEPT. 7th, 1869,

At the COURT HOUSE, IN BEDFORD.

Let us have a full turn-out of the friends and supporters of GEARY and REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES. Measures have been taken to secure able speakers for the occasion. The Republican Silver Band will be in attendance. Let us begin the work in earnest, continue to work in earnest, and we will again meet with success.

D. F. MANN,
S. J. JORDAN, *Sec.* *Chm. Co. Com.*

The County Committee

Will convene at the Washington House, on TUESDAY, September 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The presence of EVERY MEMBER is earnestly solicited, as business of IMPORTANCE will be brought before the meeting.

D. F. MANN, Chairman.
S. J. JORDAN, See'y.

Local Affairs.

REV. S. YINGLING, former pastor of the Lutheran congregation in this place, will preach in the Lutheran church on Sabbath morning next, at half-past ten o'clock.

LA-CARONA, Oriental, Dela-Cavana, velocipede, Favorite, and other choice brands of segars at D. W. Crouse's Pitt St.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer restores both the hair and its color, increases and thickens its growth.

TOBACCO of all brands, all qualities, all sizes of plugs, all prices, to suit all persons, at all terms, at D. W. Crouse's all tobacco store, Pitt St.

TIN WARE.—Jerry Blymyer is manufacturing and selling tin ware in St. Clairsville. Parties wishing these articles should give him a call. See advertisement in another column. 13aug2t

WE learn of the death of our young friend Thomas Saupp. He went to Kansas city last Fall, and was engaged in painting. He enjoyed good health all along, until within four weeks of his death. Was buried in the city.

LARGE YIELD OF POTATOES.—A farmer in Bedford township, informed us a few days ago that he last spring planted an Early Rose potato weighing about two ounces from which he has just realized a return of twenty-four pounds of fine potatoes.

YOU need have no more gray hairs if you will use the Alisma. It acts charmingly on gray haired people, and is a splendid hair dressing for all, keeping the hair soft and lively—giving it a very fine appearance.

Thousands of testimonials for Seward's Cough Cure.

ABOUT eighteen years ago, Isaac Martin and family emigrated to Michigan leaving a son, Barnard Martin, in Southampton township, Bedford County. Since then they have not heard definitely from him. Any person knowing of his whereabouts or what has become of him will confer a great favor upon his aged parents by communicating the same to Isaac Martin, Robinsonville, Bedford county Penn.

DON'T FORGET THE PRINTER.—Many of our patrons are rejoicing in bountiful harvests reaped and safely stored away. They have been blessed with prosperity and have already laid by them the provisions for another year. In their comfort and prosperity the printer rejoices and tenders his congratulations, but at the same time begs that his own claims be not forgotten. Through sunshine and storm the INQUIRER has come to you on time with the latest news. It has labored constantly for your interests and advocated every improvement that might enhance your welfare. We know that we have your sympathy and good will, but they won't pay for bread and meat, nor for paper and ink. We find it difficult to raise money to meet these necessary expenses. Many of our subscribers owe us from two to ten dollars on subscription, and many others for job work and advertising. These bills are each, taken singly, small, and the persons owing them can pay without difficulty, while in the aggregate they amount to a large sum with us, and are absolutely necessary to enable us to pay our way. Now in your prosperity, kind patrons, don't forget to call and pay the printer, for he is sadly in need of a little cash. From now until Court we have a number of heavy bills to pay and must look to our patrons who are in arrears for the wherewithal to meet them. Let each examine the little yellow slip on his paper with his name on it, he will there find the date to which his paper is paid. If it indicates any point of time previous to the present, he will understand that we will be glad to acknowledge a remittance from him. Any one who cannot pay before Court can lay by the necessary amount against that time, and then, if he does not come himself, he can send it with his neighbor; and if he brings or sends along a new subscriber with the pay in advance the printer will be doubly thankful.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The following communication has been handed to us for publication:

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Aug. 5, 1869.

To the Bedford County Agricultural Society.

Allow me to remind you that the annual meeting of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania will take place at the Institution, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, when three Trustees will be elected, and that every County Agricultural Society in the State has a right to send three Delegates as Electors. As the Fall Term of the College will commence at that time, parents in bringing their sons, can, if duly appointed, act as delegates. It is confidently expected that the Pennsylvania Railroad will as heretofore furnish return tickets to delegates, without charge. Two trains leave Tyrone for Bellefonte daily—the one at 8.50, A. M., arriving at Bellefonte 10.50 A. M.—the other at 7 P. M., arriving at Bellefonte at 8.50 P. M. Two trains leave Lock Haven for Bellefonte daily—the one at 10.20 A. M., arriving at Bellefonte at 12 M.—the other at 2.30 P. M., arriving at Bellefonte at 4.12 P. M.

A Stage Coach leaves Bellefonte for the College daily at 2 P. M. Other conveyances will be provided in Bellefonte at 8 o'clock, A. M. 1st of September, for all delegates who shall give me due notice of their appointment and intention to attend.

Very respectfully, &c.,
THOS. H. BURROWES,
Pres. Ag. Col. Pa.

CAMP MEETING.—The Methodist Camp meeting at Hull & Deaner's mill, in Napier township was quite a success. On Sabbath last, there were over three thousand persons in attendance. The people flocked in from almost every part of the county, and a number were there from Somerset and Blair counties. Thirty teams from Bedford arrived on the ground at one time, while the roads in other directions and the woods encompassing the camp were literally lined with horses and vehicles. The camp, (twenty-seven tents), was situated in a pleasant woods four miles from Schellsburg and about nine miles from Bedford, a pleasant drive and good road from either place save some of the bridges or culverts, which are in a miserable and unsafe condition and should receive the early attention of the supervisor. The location was good, save that water was a little unhandy. Remarkably good order prevailed during the entire day. A number of prominent ministers were in attendance. Rev. A. Geyer of Altoona, preached in the morning and Rev. A. W. Gibson of Bedford charge, in the afternoon. The meeting closed this (Friday) morning.

IT is seldom that we use the columns of this paper to "puff" or notice the "thousand and one" articles known as Patent Medicines." We, however, vary from our rule in the present case, that we may call attention to the article known as "S. T.—1860—X., Plantation Bitters." We desire it understood that we do so without any solicitation or promise of benefit from the proprietor or other interested parties. We simply do it as an act of duty towards those who are laboring under physical disability, weakness, and the various complaints arising from impurities of the blood, Having used the Bitters at the instigation of a friend, (and, we confess, with some misgivings at the outset,) we found them a most valuable medical compound, and to our great satisfaction, accomplished the object for which they were used.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The work on the extension of the Connellsville Railroad is now progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The contractors are doing everything in their power to push the work forward, having upwards of fifteen hundred laborers employed. A large number of the employees are from Canada. The prospects for the early completion of the road are flattering, and will be hailed with great satisfaction by our merchants and manufacturers. The work of improving the old portion of the road is also being pushed forward. The most important part of this work is the filling in of the trestle work between this city and Port Perry, on which a number of men are employed.—*Pittsburg Evening Chron. Aug.* 5.

VISITORS to Bedford and the Springs will find a fine assortment of Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Newspapers at the INQUIRER BOOK STORE. The following are always on hand: The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, Harper, Lippincott, Galaxy, Atlantic, New Eclectic, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Demorest's Fashion Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Herald of Health, Peterson's Magazine, Lady's Friend, Our Young Folks, Waverly, Packard's Monthly, The Mother's Magazine, Ballou's Monthly, Harper's Bazar, Harpers Weekly, Chimney Corner, Hearth & Home, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, The Children's Hour, Nick Nax, Phunny Phellow, Once a Month, The Little Corporal, American Agriculturist, Budget of Fun, Yankee Notions, Comic Monthly, Dime Novels, Dickens' and Scott's Novels, Beecher's Sermons, Appleton's Journal, and an assortment of miscellaneous books.

The Harrisburg Telegraph and Patriot, The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Press, Bulletin and Post. The Pittsburgh Commercial, Dispatch, Gazette and Chronicle, and the New York Tribune and Herald always on hand.

FOR RENT.—Two basement rooms, one store room and one second floor room in INQUIRER BUILDING. For terms, call at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

READ! READ! READ!—THE INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—An important campaign is before us in which are to be elected a Governor, a Judge of the Supreme court, a State Senator and two members of the Legislature, a Sheriff and Prothonatory beside the regular county ticket. The best interests of our State demand a continuation of Republican rule and if there is ever to be any economy in the expenditure of the hard earned money of the tax payers of Bedford county it can only come through a change from Democratic to Republican management. That our people may be informed upon these matters and enabled to vote intelligently at the coming election, we will furnish the INQUIRER at the following rates for the campaign:

One copy	$0 40 cts
Five copies	1 75
Ten copies	3 00
Twenty copies	5 00

Let the active working men of the party go to work at once and get up clubs at every Post Office in the county and place the INQUIRER in the hands not only of every Republican but of every doubtful voter. It will do more good than days or weeks of talking and electioneering just before the election. Copperheadism aims a death blow at the industrial interests of our State and must be defeated. Copperhead mismanagement of the finances of Bedford county has loaded us with debt and taxes from which there is no hope of deliverance except in the election of Republican county officers. Now is the time to accomplish our deliverance. Let no time be lost. Get up your clubs and send in your subscriptions at once. Address JOHN LUTZ, Bedford, Pa.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy-five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

ESPECIAL attention is called to the advertisement of that celebrated Specialist, Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D., of New York City, who treats throat and lung disease by *inhalation*—the only acknowledged cure for Consumption. He uses *Abbott's Inhaling Fluid*, a remedy not known to the profession. Thousands have been snatched from the jaws of death by this wonderful remedy, and those afflicted should not hesitate to immediately place themselves under the Doctor's care.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy,

The Great Medical Mistake.

Of former days was an utter neglect of sanitary precautions. No efficient means were adopted for the prevention of sickness. Sewerage was unknown in cities; drainage was rarely attempted in the country. Heaps of offal were left to rot in the public streets, and domestic cleanliness, the great antidote to febrile diseases, was sadly neglected. It is not so now. Wise laws, philanthropic institutions, and a vigilant sanitary police, have, to a great extent, remedied the evil. Nor is this all. PREVENTIVE MEDICATION has helped materially to lessen the rates of mortality. It is not too much to say that TENS OF THOUSANDS escape sickness in unhealthy seasons in consequence of having INVIGORATED THEIR SYSTEMS IN ADVANCE by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This pure and powerful vegetable tonic and alterative comprises the extracts and essences of a variety of roots and herbs, renowned for their strengthening, soothing, vitalizing and purifying properties. These medicinal agents are incorporated with a spirit absolutely free from the acrid poison which defiles, more or less, all the liquors of commerce, and their effect is diffused through the whole frame by this active, yet harmless stimulant. The result is such a condition of the system as renders it *all but impervious* to the exterior causes of disease, such as damp, fog, sudden alternations of temperature, &c. Strength, and the perfect regularity of all the functions of the body, are the best safe-guards against atmospheric poison and the effects of unwholesome water, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the best strengthening and regulating medicine at present known. For dyspepsia and biliousness they are a SPECIFIC ABSOLUTE.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half price. tf.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, at the Reformed Parsonage in St. Clairsville, Mr. GEO. D. CLEARER, of Clearfield co. and Miss EMMA J. WAY, of Bedford co.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

PICKLING & FAMILY VINEGAR.

Superior White Wine & Cider Vinegar, of FINE FLAVOR, STRENGTH AND PURITY.
For sale by G. R. OSTER & CO.
20aug3m

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,
BOOK SELLERS AND STATIONERS,
262 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.
The Largest and Best assorted stock in the city of

SCHOOL, LAW,

MEDICAL, DENTAL, CLASSICAL,

and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

General, Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.
Blank Books made to order in any style of binding and ruling. 20aug6m

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on *Friday, Sept. 3d*, 1869, at her residence, in St. Clair township, Bedford county, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 49 acres and 64 perches of ridge land, about 12 acres being cleared and the balance well timbered, adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout and Josiah Garretson. Also, ONE OTHER TRACT of 40 acres, more or less, of choice bottom land, adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, James Reininger and Jacob Auker, about 16 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. Both tracts are portions of the Thomas Vickroy tract.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, when the terms will be made known.
20aug3t MARY J. GETTYS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of S. L. Russell, Esq. Trustee of James H. Beeler, W. Scott Beeler, Margaret A. Beeler, now Margaret A. Trout, and Mary E. Beeler, now Mary E. Ruby, children of John W. Beeler, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 30th day of August, instant, at his office, in Bedford, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED,
20aug1t Auditor.

New Advertisements.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH BOYER, dec'd. Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, of Joseph Boyer, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL BOYER,
20aug Adm'r of Joseph Boyer, dec'd.

NEW RESTAURANT.—I have opened a restaurant in the basement room under G. H. Spang's Law office, and am prepared to serve cold lunch at all hours of the day. Ham, eggs, cheese, crackers, ale and cigars always on hand. Give me a call and I will insure you a good meal—Don't forget the place—under Spang's Office.
13aug4t BURTON EDSALL.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.

Especial attention given to obstetrics, diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite INQUIRER building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. au13

NEW TIN STORE AT ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

JERRY S. BLYMYER has opened a TIN STORE at ST. CLAIRSVILLE, and will manufacture and keep on hand a full stock of TIN-WARE, STOVEPIPE AND COPPER KETTLES.

His PRICES *will be as low as any in the county*. SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order. Give him a call as he is determined to give satisfaction. 13aug1t

NOTICE.—We respectfully notify all in our debt—knowing their obligations to pay us are *over* due—that unless paid in a very short time, cost will be added without respect to persons. Thanking all of our friends who have paid us promptly, we notify all who imagine they have a right to use our means for years, they will receive our especial attention. No business can be sustained without money, and we purpose handling some of ours "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."
13aug4m A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NOTICE.—ACCOUNT IN COMMON PLEAS. The account of S. L. Russell, Esq., Trustee of Margaret A. Beeler, now Margaret A. Trout, one of the children of John W. Beeler, dec'd has been exhibited and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be allowed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, at our Court to be held at Bedford, on Thursday, the 9th day of Sept. next, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed. By direction of the Court.
13aug O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 7th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The account of John Keagy, one of the Executors of the last will, &c., of Abraham Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.
2. The third supplemental account of Job Mann, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abm. Kerns, late of the Borough and county of Bedford, deceased.
3. The account of John Griffith, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Matthias Otto, late of St. Clair township, deceased.
4. The account of Abia M. Akers, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Jeremiah Akers, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd.
5. The account of James Householder, administrator of George Riley, late of East Providence twp., Bedford county, deceased.
6. The account of Daniel Walter, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Sill, late of St. Clair twp., Bedford co., deceased.
7. The account of Wm. S. Beegle, guardian of Mary M. Harclerode, minor child of Lavina A. R. Harclerode, dec'd.
8. The account of Wm S. Beegle, guardian of Susan Harclerode, minor daughter of Lavina A. R. Harclerode, dec'd.
9. The administration account of Abm. B. Bunn, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of Ann Catharine Danaker, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased.
10. The account of John Z. Kockendarfer and Jacob Z. Kockendarfer, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John B. Kockendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, in the county of Bedford, deceased.
11. The account of John P. Reed, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Margaretta T. Schell, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.
12. The account of Horatio J. Means, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jeremiah Morris, late of Monroe tp., Bedford co., deceased.
13. The account of Jacob Potts, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jonathan Potts, late of Southampton tp., Bedford county, deceased.
14. The final account of William Berkhimer, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Riddle, late of Union, tp., Bedford co., dec'd.

The administration account of John S. Hetrick, one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Abraham Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.
9aug O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facias and Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate to wit.

One tract of land containing 118 acres more or less, 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a one story and a half log house, double log barn and plank wash house thereon erected, with an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Abraham Eversole, Eliza Miller, Benjamin Yoter and Abram Rice, situate in South Woodberry tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Henry S. Earnest.

Also, One tract of land containing 3 acres more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story log house weather-boarded, frame bank barn thereon erected, with a good apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Jacob Ritter, Daniel Tetwiler. Also one tract of land containing 39 acres, more or less, 25 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Jacob Ritter, Daniel Tetwiler, Christian L. Hoffman and Martha K. Duncan's heirs; situate in Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of John B. Furry.

Also, one lot of ground fronting on Maine street 82½ feet and running back to an alley 182½ feet, with a two story log house weather-boarded, with one and a half story rough cast kitchen attached, and frame stable thereon erected. Adjoining lots of G. W. Shearer on the North an alley on the East, Benjamin Kegg on the South; situate in Rainsburg borough, and taken in Execution as the property of A. J. Pennell.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Pa., Aug. 9.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

[L. S.] At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 18th day of May, 1869, before the Judges of said Court. On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Reilly, late of Juniata township, deceased, to wit: John Reily, residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa., William Reilly residing in ——— county, Iowa, near Iowa City, and Hester Ann, intermarried with Joseph Mullen, residing in Napier township, Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for said County, on the 1st Monday 6th day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of John Reilly, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the day and year aforesaid.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. 13aug

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

[L. S.] At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, On motion of attorney Spang, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of George Deitrick, late of Harrison township, deceased, to wit: William Deitrick and George Deitrick, residing in Lancaster City, Penn'a., Rebecca Deitrick, residing in the same place, Martha Deitrick, intermarried with ..... Bolden, issue two children, residing at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Israel Deitrick, residing in California, David Deitrick, residing in Morgan County, Ohio, Washington Deitrick, residing in St. Thomas, Franklin co., Pa., and Solomon Deitrick, residing at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 1st Monday of September next, being the 6th day, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said George Deitrick, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the said Court of Bedford co., and to the Sheriff of said county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold. By order of the Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the day and year aforesaid.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

New Advertisements.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & Co. 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 95, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

13aug3m

E. M. FISHER AND BABIES,
Next door to the Bedford Hotel.
GOOD NEWS AT LAST.
The Cheapest Goods ever brought to Bedford.

We will sell GOODS CHEAPER, by 12 to 25 per cent. than ever sold in Bedford county.

The best COFFEE at 25 cents, but the less we sell the better we are off.

The LADIES' HOSE, at 10 cents we will not have this time, but come at us Oct 5, 20 and 25 cents, and we will make you howl.

You will all be waited on by ELI and the BABIES, as the OLD ELI cannot do anything himself. A great variety of Parasols, Sun-Umbrellas, Pocket-books, &c. Linen Handkf's (Ladie's and Gent's) from 5 cents to 25 cents. CALICOES from 10, 12 and a few pieces at 15 cents. MUSLINS, from 10 to 25 cents. You all know that we sell NOTIONS 10 per cent cheaper than anybody else. All Wool Cassimeres, from 50 cents to $1.00. All Wool Doors Cassimeres, from 12 to 25 cents. Ticking, from 20 to 40 cents. Paper Collars, 10 cents; best, 25 cents per box. 4 pair Men's Half Hose, for 25 cents. Clear Glass Tumblers, 60 cts. a doz, or 5 cents a piece. A great lot of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap. Queens and Glassware, very cheap. Syrup, 80 cents and $1.00. $1.30 for best, as clear as honey, and thick as tar. Bakers' Molasses, 50 cents per gallon or 15 cents a quart. These goods will *positively* not be sold unless for Cash or Produce. Come and see us, it will not cost anything to see the Goods and Babies. N. B. All these Goods were bought at slaughtered prices in New York.

E. M. FISHER & BABIES.

These Goods we will sell so low, that we cannot afford to sing (Auld Lang Syne.)

All accounts must be settled by the middle of July next, by cash or note, or they will be left in the hands of E. M. ALSIP, Esq., for collection.
18june3m

LIST OF CAUSES Put down for trial at September Term, 1869, (6th day):

Jas. Griffith vs. Eliza Miller.
Jas. Garlick vs. Abm. Garlick.
Thos. Growdon vs. Arch. Blair et. al.
Jac. S. Brumbaugh vs. Thos. R. Sleek.
Adam Leonard vs. John Yontz.
Philip T. Doyle vs. Wm. Carnell's Exrs. et. al.
Diehl & Dibert vs. Barclay & Shoemaker.
Jas. Patton vs. Sam'l Heffner et al.
R. Kirkpatrick & Co. vs. Geo. R. Barndollar's Adm'r.
Sophia W. Mullin vs. Geo. Mullen's Exrs.
Certified August 9th, 1869.
13aug4t O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 1st Monday of Sept., being the 6th day*, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 12th day of Augus, in the year of our Lord, 1869.

ROBERT STECKMAN,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff
Bedford, Aug. 12, 1869. } 4w

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The undersigned Commissioners of Bedford County, will receive sealed proposals for the building of two county bridges across Dunning's Creek, in St. Clair tp., the one near Henderson's Mill, and the other where the public road leading to Pleasantville crosses said creek, near George Knisely's. Proposals must be handed in at the Commissioners' Office, or sent to the Clerk, on or before WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8th, (Court week) by 2 o'clock, P. M. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office. DAVID HOWSARE,
P. M. BARTON,
D. P. BEEGLE.
JOHN G. FISHER, Cl'k. Com'rs.
13aug3t.

FARMERS WANTING

Knifben, Ohio Harvester, New Yorker or any Reaper or Mower, self-Rake or dropper, rear or front, or one that cuts both rear and front, and has no point that the knives do not work freely. Pratt and other Hay Rakes, Gum and Pin Drills; Grain and Clover Separators, Shovel plows and Cultivators, and any other implements of any description, should order them from

McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,

or their Agents, for they have the largest and best assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

and their repairs in the state.

McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,

manufacturers and dealers in all kind of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Gaysport Foundry & Machine Shop, Hollidaysburg.

Farmers look to your own interest, buy machines where you can get the repairs at a minutes warning. 16ap6m

WANTED—AGENTS for Prof. Parson's Laws of Business. With full Directions and Forms for all Transactions in every State, by THEOPHILUS PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University. A NEW BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. Explaining every kind of contract and legal obligation, and showing how to draw and execute them. The highest and best authority in the land. *Send for our liberal terms: also for our Patent Bible Prospectus.* SENT FREE.
4jun3m PARMELEE & CO., Phila., Pa.

New Advertisements.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is the best article known to preserve the hair. It will positively restore

GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, AND PROMOTE ITS GROWTH.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.

It makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin!

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.00.
R. P. HALL & CO.
6aug1m Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST, 28, 1869, on the premises, at Bridgeport, in Londonderry twp., Bedford co., containing 202 acres, 160 acres cleared and in a good State of cultivation, having thereon erected two good dwelling houses, a barn and other out-buildings; also, a saw mill with unsurpassed water power and in good running order.

N. B. Widow's Dower to remain in this property until her death.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, P. M., when further terms will be made known.

HENRY MILLER.
SAMUEL MILLER,
Executors of the will of John Miller, dec'd.
6aug3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1869, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Frazier, late of Juniata township, dec'd, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell at public sale on the premises, all that FARM AND TRACT of LAND of which said deceased died seized, situate in the township of Juniata aforesaid, containing 365 acres, 26 perches, about 50 acres cleared, having thereon a dwelling house and barn, and necessary out-buildings, with an orchard thereon; adjoining lands of the undersigned, Samuel Fiegle, Wm. Kinzey, James Barns, Wm. McKinney and Jonas Shultz.

TERMS: One third to remain a charge upon the premises during the life-time of the widow, the interest payable annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs; one third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the remaining third in two equal annual payments thereafter.

Sale will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. Possession will be given at once.
6aug JAMES W. FRAZIER, Adm'r.

J. LOEWENHERZ.....L. DANIEL.....W. QUANTMEYER.

LOEWENHERZ, DANIEL & CO.,
ADVERTIZING AGENTS,
For all the United States and Foreign Papers.
No. 18 North William St.,
30july3t NEW YORK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Culp, late of the borough of Schellsburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
30july JOHN RININGER, Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—The Register of Bedford county having granted letters Testamentary upon the estate of David Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same to them without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

W. W. SPARKS,
P. W. SPARKS,
31july Executors.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The above school will re-open on MONDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1869.

The same studies will be pursued as formerly, viz: the various branches of a good English education, with the addition, if desired, of the higher mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Spanish. It is desirable that all the students should study Latin, although not obligatory.

TERMS, per quarter of 10 weeks:

English branches	7 50
Do. do. with Latin or Greek.	10 00
With one or more modern languages...	12 00

FREDERICK WOODS,
Bedford, July 30, 1869-3m Principal.

NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed a master of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to distribute the fund in the hands of John Scott and Martin A. Howell, arising from sale, by them as Trustees, of the corporate property, rights, and franchises of the Broad Top Coal and Iron Company, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in the Borough of

Farm, Garden & Household.

MAKE A SCRAP BOOK.

Every intelligent, progressive farmer takes a paper. This is a fixed fact. It is to be hoped, too, that he has half a dozen journals, of one sort or another, coming every month. But, however that may be, when he reads them over he often says: "Now I wish I could remember that item, and put it in practice next season. I believe I will cut it out and save it somewhere." He does cut it out and puts it in his vest pocket, or between the leaves of a book, or in some out of the way place, where there is little chance of his ever seeing it again.

Now, when he cut it out, he took a step in the right direction. Why did he not go on a little further, and paste it in a scrap book? Then it would have been permanently saved, and very convenient for reference. Preserving papers in files would save all the articles, but few would ever take the trouble to look all through them for some point they wished to read over again. It would seem too much like looking for the proverbial "needle in the haymow."

The scrap book gives you the very cream of all your papers. There are usually only a few articles in each one which seem to have been written expressly for you, and you do not care to save those belonging to everybody else. You do not care to read the columns on bee-keeping, when you never owned a bee in your life; but probably your neighbor takes more interest in that than any other department. It is the beauty of every good paper that it has something in it for every one.

The house-mother can never buy as good a receipt book as she can make by carefully saving the useful receipts and suggestions she meets in her weekly paper. The book should have a simple classification; the receipts for cooking should be placed by themselves, those for general housework may be placed in another part of the book—the same for directions on gardening, care of children, etc.

Such a book is a greater means of economizing in the course of a year. Just the right thing in the right place often saves dollars of money, and dollars' worth of time and trouble. Just such hints and directions we meet with from week to week in every good paper, and it is the carrying of them into practice that makes the difference between the thrifty, successful farmer and its opposite. Of course if they are forgotten they cannot be put in practice. The mind, unless it has been severely disciplined, is apt to hold knowledge as much as a seive does water. It needs many helps to make the memory useful. The very act of cutting out the slip and pasting it in is a great help towards recalling it, and if the details are forgotten, there is the article itself—you can turn to it readily. Thus you can be benefitted by the experience of hundreds of people you have never seen, but who have kindly noted down their own success or failure in the various departments in which you are not interested.

SOAP SUDS.

A cistern or tank, of the capacity of from two to four hogsheads, should be constructed in the vicinity of every farm house, and a system of conductors so arranged as to lead the suds and slops into it as they are made.

This liquid matter is a powerful fertilizer, containing the food of plants in a state of solution, and consequently in a condition to be readily taken up and absorbed by vegetables as soon as applied.

Irrigating with soap suds, after the liquid has become stale, is a powerful means of promoting vegetable growth, especially in dry weather. Some have considered the value of such to be equal to that of the same weight of manure: this, however, is probable an exaggerated estimate; yet we want no additional corroboration to satisfy us of its intrinsic worth as a vegetable stimulant.

Great care should be observed that the decaying matter and suds do not taint the air about the dwelling, as in the process of fermentation and decomposition, sulphuretted hydrogen gas is thrown off. This is an active poison. When inhaled it acts directly on the blood, thickening it and turning it black. A single galon of it, mixed with 1,200 feet of air, will render it poisonous to birds, and one gallon in 100 will kill a dog. Many of our good people are not sufficiently careful about allowing such "sinks of iniquity" to exist near their dwellings.—*N. E. Farmer.*

SURFACE MANURING.—The best English farmers concede that, in very few cases, manure acts better for being plowed in. In cases of long, that is, straw manure, it must be covered, that it may decay; and when yard manure has not been composted, as it should be, the ammonia will escape unless it is covered with earth. The reason why top-dressing is best can easily be understood. No manure can act on the roots of growing crops till it is dissolved. When dissolved, the water holding plant food in solution should be brought in contact with the greatest number of roots. When the water thus charged passes by gravity through a foot of soil, from the surface downward, it visits a greater number of roots than when it passes down from a depth of four or five inches below the surface. Millions of acres of grass land have been broken up simply for the sake of enriching the field with manures. All this is misapplied toil. Meadows can be brought up by top-dressing just as effectively, and at much less cost.

ORCHARD TREATMENT.—Mr. J. A. Carpenter sends the following to the *Prairie Farmer.*

"My orchard has been in sod for eleven years. The grasses are blue, red top and white clover. I pasture with horses, cows, hogs, and sheep, and have apples every year, and standard pears after the trees are ten years old. I would give cherry trees the same care. The peach and all the small fruits require constant cultivation.

"The sooner men who grow fruit for a living learn that the profit on the investment will only compare favorably with other farm crops, the better. A farm or trade is needed with the orchard, as well as constant industry and frugality, to keep the debts paid up.'.

FRUIT TREES MOST SUITABLE FOR PLANTING.—Concerning the proper ages of fruit trees in planting, an experienced horticulturist says that peaches should always be transplanted at one year from the bud; plums, cherries or dwarf pears at two years from the bud or graft; for standard apples or pears, good, thrifty plants, five or six feet high and not ever two or three years of age. The best season for transplanting are from the first of October until December, and from the first of March until May. Older trees, especially if they are taken up carefully and planted in well prepared soil, may do very well, but on the whole, the ages above mentioned are the best suited for planting.

TRIMMING LAMPS.—A correspondent of the *National Agriculturist* writes as follows to that periodical: Some always use a pair of shears to trim their lamp wicks. I never do. A better way, and one which I invariably practice, is to pinch or wipe off the crust with a piece of paper; you may keep a piece of cloth for the purpose if you desire. You will find that the flame will be perfect in shape, and exactly in the center of the chimney, and that the wick will last longer.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

Humorous.

WHEN is a butterfly like a kiss? When it alights on tulips.

WHY are girls in Missouri always sweet? Because they are Mo. lasses.

A dandy inquired at a fruit stall, "Are these apples fit for a hog to eat?" "Try one and see," said the woman.

AN old bachelor is a traveler on life's railroad, who has entirely failed to make the proper connections.

A secret has been defined as "anything made known to everybody in a whisper."

VERY few clergymen are so deaf that they cannot hear a call from $5,000 and upward. When it is $10,000 or more the hearing becomes particularly keen.

"HAVE you seen my blackfaced antelope?" inquired the manager of a menagerie. "No, I haven't," was the reply. "Whom did your blackfaced aunt elope with?"

ON his death bed a distinguished humorist requested that no one be invited to his funeral, "because," sighed the dying, wag, "it's a civility I can never repay."

IN Cork, Ireland, a short time ago, the crier of the court endeavored to clear it by exclaiming. "All ye blackguards that isn't lawyers have the coort."

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Give the devil his due," reads well enough in a proverb; but mi friend, what will become uv me and you if this arrangement is carried out?

SOME one blamed Dr. Marsh for changing his mind. "Well," said he, "that is the difference between a man and a jackass; the jackass can't change his mind, and the man can—it's a human privilege."

A YOUNG lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified the act by quoting the passage: "Whatsoever ye would that men would do unto you do you even so to them."

WOMEN are said to have stronger attachments than men. It is evinced in little things. A man is often attached to an old hat; but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet.

ONE of our boys asked a "six-per-center," what he wanted to accumulate so much money for? Says he "You can't take it with you when you die, and if you could it would melt."

"AUNT," said a three-year old, "I don't like my aprons to be starched so much. So much starchness makes the stiffness scratch my bareness.

THE pompous epithet of a close fisted citizen closed with the following passage of Scripture: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." "That may be," soliloquized Sambo, "but when dat man died de Lord didn't owe him a red cent."

IN one of Cooper's novels occurs the following passage: "He dismounted in front of the house and tied his horse to a large locust." A French author, in translating this passage rendered it thus: "He descended from his horse in front of the chatean, and tied him to a large grasshopper.

A NEGRO passing under a scaffolding where some repairs were going on, a brick fell from above on his head, and was broken by the fall. Sambo very cooly raised his head, and exclaimed: "Hallo, you white man up dar, if you don't want your bricks broke just keep 'em off my head.

WHEN a Scotch minister told his neighbor that he had preached two hours and a half the day before, the neighbor said to him, "Why, Minister are you not tired to death?" —"Aw nae," said he, "I was fresh as a rose; but it would have done your heart good to see how tired the congregation was."

THE following advertisement under the head of "A Wife Wanted," is from a Western paper: "Any gal what's got a bed, a coffee-pot, knows how to cut out britches, can make a huntin' shirt, can take care of young uns, ken hev my services till death parts both on us."

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL teacher asked a little girl who was the first man. She alleged that she did not know. The question was then put to an Irish girl, who answered, "Adam, sir," with apparent satisfaction. "La," said the first girl, "you needn't to feel so grand about it—he wasn't an Irishman!"

RAILWAY OFFICIAL.—You had better not smoke sir. Traveler—that's what my friends says. Official—But you must not smoke sir. Traveler—That's what the doctor tells me. Official (indignantly)—But you shan't smoke sir!—Traveler—Ah! That's what my wife says.

A BASHFUL young man escorted home an equally bashful young lady. As they were approaching the dwelling of the damsel, she said entreatingly, "Zekiel, now don't tell anybody you beaued me home." "Sary," said he emphatically, "don't you mind; I am as much ashamed of it as you are."

A QUAKER in Bloomington, Indiana, who observed his wife looking in at the kitchen door while he was embracing the servant girl, thus addressed her: "Betsy, thou had better quit peeping, or thee will cause a disturbance in the family."

A LADY who was about to give a party to a convention of clergymen, sent for a caterer to assist in the preparations. He asked if she intended to give a dancing party. She replied that it was to be mainly composed of clergymen. "In that case, Madame," said he, "I would advise you to provide bountifully. Them pious people eat dreadfully."

A TENNESSEE Duchman having caught his son in wrong doing, determined to administer a dose of hickory. So he trimmed a switch and went to look for the lad, who had incontinently took to his heels. After chasing the boy around for a while, the old man thought to persuade him to stop and take the licking. So he stopped and shouted: "Shon, sthop! I'm not so mad as vat I vash!"

"WHERE have you been Charlie?" "In the garden ma." "No—you have been swimming; you know I cautioned you about going to the creek. I will have to correct you. Look at your hair; how wet it is." "O no, ma, this is not water; it is sweat!" "Ah, Charley, I have caught you fibbing; your shirt is wrong side out." (Boy triumphantly.)—"O, I did that just now, ma, *climbing over the fence.*"

YOUNG LADY'S opinion of the bonnet of the season: "Oh, the bonnets of my girlhood—the kind I wore at school! I really thought them pretty: I must have been a fool. And yet I used to think myself on hats a jaunty miss. Perhaps I was, as fashion went; but what was that to this? Oh, the lovely little pancake—the charming little mat! It makes my head so level, and so very, very flat!"

A WITNESS in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question, and not talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows:

"You drive a wagon?"

"No, sir I do not?

"Why, man, did you not tell my learning friend so this moment?

"No sir."

"Now, sir, I put it to your oath, do you not drive a wagon?"

"No, sir,"

"What is your occupation, then"

"I drive a horse sir"

A CERTIFICAT OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum,* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half-dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Medicinal.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them: those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite,* they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers,* they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœ,* but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,* they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
2oct'y DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

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